

in open
Court

12/2/96

1 Floyd Raymond, Looker, *Sui Juris*
 2 c/o HC 63, Box 12-AA
 3 Nettie [zip code exempt]
 4 WEST VIRGINIA

5 *In Propria Persona*6 U.S. DISTRICT COURT
 7 FILED AT WHEELING, WV8 Under Protest, Necessity, and
 9 by Special Visitation Only

10 DEC -2 1996

11 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WV
 12 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, [sic]) Criminal No. 1:96-CR-41

21

22

Plaintiff, [sic]) VERIFIED STATEMENT

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FLOYD RAYMOND LOOKER, a/k/a RAY,) 28 U.S.C. 1746(1), 1861,
 JACK ARLAND PHILLIPS, and) 1865; Rule 201(d),
 EDWARD F. MOORE, a/k/a FRED [sic]) Federal Rules of Evidence;
 Defendants. [sic]) Full Faith and Credit Clause

32

COMES NOW Floyd Raymond, Looker, *Sui Juris*, Citizen of West
 Virginia state and Defendant in the above entitled matter
 (hereinafter "Defendant"), to record His Verified Statement in
 Support of Challenge to Grand Jury Selection Policy and its
 Federal Statute. **"We are no longer subjects of a government."**
 See "The Meaning of American Citizenship" by the Commissioner of
 Immigration and Naturalization *infra* and EXHIBIT "A" attached.

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30 **VERIFICATION**

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The Undersigned hereby verifies, under penalty of perjury,
 under the laws of the United States of America, without the
 "United States," that the following Statement is true and
 correct, to the best of My current information, knowledge, and
 belief, so help Me God, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746(1):

Chapter 11: Sovereignty

The issue of sovereignty as it relates to jurisdiction is a major key to understanding our system of government under the Constitution. In the most common sense of the word, "sovereignty" is autonomy, freedom from external control. The sovereignty of any government usually extends up to, but not beyond, the borders of its jurisdiction. This jurisdiction defines a specific territorial boundary which separates the "external" from the "internal", the "within" from the "without". It may also define a specific function, or set of functions, which a government may lawfully perform within a particular territorial boundary. Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, defines sovereignty to mean:

18 ... [T]he international independence of a state, combined
19 with the right and power of regulating its internal affairs
20 without foreign dictation.

22 On a similar theme, Black's defines "sovereign states" to be
23 those which are not under the control of any *foreign* power:

25 No foreign power or law can have control except by
26 convention. This power of independent action in external
27 and internal relations constitutes complete sovereignty.

29 It is a well established principle of law that the 50
30 States are "foreign" with respect to each other, just as the
31 federal zone is "foreign" with respect to each of them (In re
32 Merriam's Estate, 36 NE 505 (1894)). The status of being
33 foreign is the same as "belonging to" or being "attached to"
34 another state or another jurisdiction. The proper legal
35 distinction between the terms "foreign" and "domestic" is best
36 seen in Black's definitions of foreign and domestic
37 corporations, as follows:

39 **Foreign corporation.** A corporation doing business in one
40 state though chartered or incorporated in another state is
41 a foreign corporation as to the first state, and, as such,
42 is required to consent to certain conditions and
43 restrictions in order to do business in such first state.

45 **Domestic corporation.** When a corporation is organized and
46 chartered in a particular state, it is considered a
47 domestic corporation of that state.

49 The federal zone is an area over which Congress exercises
50 exclusive legislative jurisdiction. It is the area over which
51 the federal government exercises its sovereignty. Despite its
52 obvious importance, the subject of federal jurisdiction had been
53 almost entirely ignored outside the courts until the year 1954.
54 In that year, a detailed study of federal jurisdiction was
55 undertaken. The occasion for the study arose from a school
56 playground, of all places. The children of federal employees
57 residing on the grounds of a Veterans' Administration hospital

1 were not allowed to attend public schools in the town where the
 2 hospital was located. An administrative decision against the
 3 children was affirmed by local courts, and finally affirmed by
 4 the State supreme court. The residents of the area on which the
 5 hospital was located were not "residents" of the State, since
 6 "exclusive legislative jurisdiction" over this area had been
 7 ceded by the State to the federal government.
 8

9 A committee was assembled by Attorney General Herbert
 10 Brownell, Jr. Their detailed study was reported in a
 11 publication entitled Jurisdiction over Federal Areas within the
 12 States, April 1956 (Volume I) and June 1957 (Volume II). The
 13 committee's report demonstrates, beyond any doubt, that the
 14 sovereign States and their laws are outside the legislative and
 15 territorial jurisdiction of the United States** federal
 16 government. They are totally outside the federal zone. A
 17 plethora of evidence is found in the myriad of cited court cases
 18 (700+) which prove that the United States** cannot exercise
 19 exclusive legislative jurisdiction outside territories or places
 20 purchased from, or ceded by, the 50 States of the Union.
 21 Attorney General Brownell described the committee's report as an
 22 "exhaustive and analytical exposition of the law in this
 23 hitherto little explored field". In his letter of transmittal
 24 to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Brownell summarized the two
 25 volumes as follows:
 26

27 Together, the two parts of this Committee's report and the
 28 **full implementation of its recommendations will provide a**
 29 **basis for reversing in many areas the swing of "the**
 30 **pendulum of power * * * from our states to the central**
 31 **government"** to which you referred in your address to the
 32 Conference of State Governors on June 25, 1957.
 33

34 [Jurisdiction over Federal Areas within the States]
 35 [Letter of Transmittal, page V, emphasis added]
 36

37 Once a State is admitted into the Union, its sovereign
 38 jurisdiction is firmly established over a predefined territory.
 39 The federal government is thereby prevented from acquiring
 40 legislative jurisdiction, by means of unilateral action, over
 41 any area within the exterior boundaries of this predefined
 42 territory. State assent is necessary to transfer jurisdiction
 43 to Congress:
 44

45
 46 **The Federal Government cannot, by unilateral action on its**
 47 **part, acquire legislative jurisdiction over any area within**
 48 **the exterior boundaries of a State.** Article 1, Section 8,
 49 Clause 17, of the Constitution, provides that legislative
 50 jurisdiction may be transferred pursuant to its terms only
 51 with the consent of the legislature of the State in which
 52 is located the area subject to the jurisdictional transfer.
 53

54 [Jurisdiction over Federal Areas within the States]
 55 [Volume II, page 46, emphasis added]
 56

Under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution, States of the Union have enacted statutes consenting to the federal acquisition of any land, or of specific tracts of land, within those States. Secondly, the federal government has also made "reservations" of jurisdiction over certain areas in connection with the admission of a State into the Union. A third means for transfer of legislative jurisdiction has also come into considerable use over time, namely, a general or special statute whereby a State makes a cession of specific *functional jurisdiction* to the federal government. Nevertheless, the Committee report explained that "... the characteristics of a legislative jurisdiction status are the same no matter by which of the three means the Federal Government acquired such status" [Volume II, page 3]. There is simply no federal legislative jurisdiction without consent by a State, cession by a State, or reservation by the federal government:

19 It scarcely needs to be said that **unless there has been a**
20 **transfer of jurisdiction** (1) pursuant to clause 17 by a
21 Federal acquisition of land with State consent, or (2) by
22 cession from the State to the Federal Government, or unless
23 the Federal Government has reserved jurisdiction upon the
24 admission of the State, **the Federal Government possesses no**
25 **legislative jurisdiction over any area within a State**, such
26 jurisdiction being for exercise entirely by the State

[Jurisdiction over Federal Areas within the States]
[Volume II, page 45, emphasis added]

The areas which the 50 States have properly ceded to the federal government are called federal "enclaves":

35 By this means some thousands of areas have become Federal
36 islands, sometimes called "enclaves," in many respects
37 foreign to the States in which they are situated. In
38 general, not State but Federal law is applicable in an area
39 under the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the United
40 States**, for enforcement not by State but Federal
41 authorities, and in many instances not in State but in
42 Federal courts.

[Jurisdiction over Federal Areas within the States]
[Volume II, page 4, emphasis added]

47 These federal enclaves are considered foreign with respect to
48 the States which surround them, just as the 50 States are
49 considered foreign with respect to each other and to the federal
50 zone: "...[T]he several states of the Union are to be
51 considered as in this respect foreign to each other"
52 Hanley v. Donoghue, 116 U.S. 1 (1885). Once a State surrenders
53 its sovereignty over a specific area of land, it is powerless
54 over that land; it is without authority; it cannot recapture any
55 of its transferred jurisdiction by unilateral action, just as
56 the federal government cannot acquire jurisdiction over State

1 area by its unilateral action. The State has transferred its
 2 sovereign authority to a *foreign* power:
 3

4 Once a State has, by one means or another, transferred
 5 jurisdiction to the United States**, **it is, of course, powerless** to control many of the consequences; without
 6 jurisdiction, **it is without the authority** to deal with many
 7 of the problems, and having transferred jurisdiction to the
 8 United States**, **it cannot unilaterally capture any of the transferred jurisdiction.**
 9
 10

11
 12 [Jurisdiction over Federal Areas within the States]
 13 [Volume II, page 7, emphasis added]
 14
 15

16 Once sovereignty has been relinquished, a State no longer
 17 has the authority to enforce criminal laws in areas under the
 18 exclusive jurisdiction of the United States**. Privately owned
 19 property in such areas is beyond the taxing authority of the
 20 State. Residents of such areas are not "residents" of the
 21 State, and hence are **not subject to the obligations** of residents
 22 of the State, and are **not entitled to any of the benefits** and
 23 privileges conferred by the State upon its residents. Residents
 24 of federal enclaves usually cannot vote, serve on juries, or run
 25 for office. They do not, as matter of right, have access to
 26 State schools, hospitals, mental institutions, or similar
 27 establishments.
 28

29 The acquisition of exclusive jurisdiction by the Federal
 30 Government renders unavailable to the residents of the affected
 31 areas the benefits of the laws and judicial and administrative
 32 processes of the State relating to adoption, the probate of
 33 wills and administration of estates, divorce, and many other
 34 matters. Police, fire-fighting, notaries, coroners, and similar
 35 services performed by, or under, the authority of a State may
 36 result in legal sanction within a federal enclave. The "old"
 37 State laws which apply are only those which are consistent with
 38 the laws of the "new" sovereign authority, using the following
 39 principle from international law:
 40

41 The vacuum which would exist because of the absence of
 42 State law or Federal legislation with respect to civil
 43 matters in areas under Federal exclusive legislative
 44 jurisdiction has been partially filled by the courts,
 45 through extension to these areas of a rule of international
 46 law that[,] **when one sovereign takes over territory of another[,] the laws of the original sovereign in effect at the time of the taking[,] which are not inconsistent with the laws or policies of the second[,] continue in effect, as laws of the succeeding sovereign, until changed by that sovereign.**
 47
 48

49 [Jurisdiction over Federal Areas within the States]
 50 [Volume II, page 6, commas added for clarity]
 51 [emphasis added]
 52
 53
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1 It is clear, then, that only one "state" can be sovereign
2 at any given moment in time, whether that "state" be one of the
3 50 Union States, or the federal government of the United
4 States**. Before ceding a tract of land to Congress, a State of
5 the Union exercises its sovereign authority over any land within
6 its borders:

8 Save only as they are subject to the prohibitions of the
9 Constitution, or as their action in some measure conflicts
10 with the powers delegated to the national government or
11 with congressional legislation enacted in the exercise of
12 those powers, the governments of the states are sovereign
13 within their territorial limits and have exclusive
14 jurisdiction over persons and property located therein.

[72 American Jurisprudence 2d, Section 4]
[emphasis added]

19 After a State has ceded a tract of land to Congress, the
20 situation is completely different. The United States**, as the
21 "succeeding sovereign", then exercises its sovereign authority
22 over that land. In this sense, sovereignty is indivisible, even
23 though the Committee's report documented numerous situations in
24 which jurisdiction was actually *shared* between the federal
25 government and one of the 50 States. Even in this situation,
26 however, sovereignty rests either in the State, or in the
27 federal government, but never both. **Sovereignty is the**
28 **authority to which there is politically no superior.** Outside
29 the federal zone, the States of the Union remain sovereign, and
30 their laws are completely outside the exclusive legislative
31 jurisdiction of the federal government of the United States**.

33 This understanding of the separate sovereignties possessed
34 by each of the State and federal governments was not only valid
35 during the Eisenhower administration; it has been endorsed by
36 the U.S. Supreme Court as recently as 1985. In that year, the
37 high Court examined the "dual sovereignty doctrine" when it
38 ruled that successive prosecutions by two States for the same
39 conduct were not barred by the Double Jeopardy Clause of the
40 Fifth Amendment. The "crucial determination" turned on whether
41 State and federal powers derive from separate and independent
42 sources. The Supreme Court explained that the doctrine of dual
43 sovereignty has been uniformly upheld by the courts:

46 It has been uniformly held that the States are separate
47 sovereigns with respect to the Federal Government because
48 each State's power to prosecute derives from its inherent
49 sovereignty, preserved to it by the Tenth Amendment, and
50 not from the Federal Government. Given the distinct
51 sources of their powers to try a defendant, the States are
52 no less sovereign with respect to each other than they are
53 with respect to the Federal Government.

[*Heath v. Alabama*, 474 U.S. 82, 89-90 (1985)]

1 Now, if a State of the Union is sovereign, is it correct to
 2 say that the State exercises an authority to which there is
 3 absolutely no superior? No, this is not a correct statement.
 4 There is no other organized body which is superior to the
 5 organized body which retains sovereignty. The sovereignty of
 6 governments is an authority to which there is no organized
 7 superior, but there is absolutely a superior body, and that
 8 superior body is the People of the United States*** of America:
 9

10 The words "people of the United States" and "citizens" are
 11 synonymous terms, and mean the same thing. They both
 12 describe the political body who, according to our
 13 republican institutions, form the sovereignty, and who hold
 14 the power and conduct the government through their
 15 representatives. **They are what we familiarly call the**
 16 **"sovereign people," and every citizen is one of this**
 17 **people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty.**
 18

19 [Dred Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. 393 (1856), emphasis added]
 20

21 The source of all sovereignty in a constitutional Republic like
 22 the 50 States, united by and under the Constitution for the
 23 United States of America, is the People themselves. Remember,
 24 the States, and the federal government acting inside those
 25 States, are both bound by the terms of a contract known as the
 26 U.S. Constitution. That Constitution is a contract of delegated
 27 powers which ultimately originate in the sovereignty of the
 28 Creator, who endowed creation, individual People like you and
 29 me, with sovereignty in that Creator's image and likeness.
 30 Nothing stands between us and the Creator. I think it is fair
 31 to say that the Supreme Court of the United States was never
 32 more eloquent when it described the source of sovereignty as
 33 follows:
 34

35 Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for
 36 it is the author and source of law; but in our system,
 37 while **sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of**
 38 **government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by**
 39 **whom and for whom all government exists and acts.** And the
 40 **law is the definition and limitation of power.** It is
 41 indeed, quite true, that there must always be lodged
 42 somewhere, and in some person or body, the authority of
 43 final decision; and in many cases of mere administration
 44 the responsibility is purely political, no appeal except to
 45 the ultimate tribunal of the public judgement, exercised
 46 either in the pressure of opinion or by means of the
 47 suffrage. But **the fundamental rights to life, liberty, and**
 48 **the pursuit of happiness, considered as individual**
 49 **possessions, are secured by those maxims of constitutional**
 50 **law which are the monuments showing the victorious progress**
 51 **of the race in securing to men the blessings of**
 52 **civilization under the reign of just and equal laws,** so
 53 that, in the famous language of the Massachusetts Bill of
 54 Rights, the government of the commonwealth "may be a
 55 government of laws and not of men." For, the very idea
 56 that one man may be compelled to hold his life, or the
 57 means of living, or any material right essential to the

1 enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be
 2 intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being
 3 the essence of slavery itself.
 4

5 [Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886)]
 6 [emphasis added]
 7
 8

9 More recently, the Supreme Court reiterated the fundamental
 10 importance of US the People as the source of sovereignty, and
 11 the subordinate status which Congress occupies in relation to
 12 the sovereignty of the People. The following language is terse
 13 and right on point:
 14

15 In the United States***, **sovereignty resides in the people**
 16 **who act through the organs established by the Constitution.**
 17 [cites omitted] The Congress as the instrumentality of
 18 sovereignty is endowed with certain powers to be exerted on
 19 behalf of the people in the manner and with the effect the
 20 Constitution ordains. **The Congress cannot invoke the**
 21 **sovereign power of the people to override their will as**
 22 **thus declared.**
 23

24 [Perry v. United States, 294 U.S. 330, 353 (1935)]
 25 [emphasis added]
 26

27 No discussion of sovereignty would be complete, therefore,
 28 without considering the sovereignty that resides in US, the
 29 People. The Supreme Court has often identified the People as
 30 the source of sovereignty in our republican form of government.
 31 Indeed, the federal Constitution **guarantees** to every State in
 32 the Union a "Republican Form" of government, in so many words:
 33

34 **Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every**
 35 **State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and**
 36 **shall protect each of them against Invasion;**
 37

38 [United States Constitution, Article 4, Section 4]
 39 [emphasis added]
 40
 41

42 What exactly is a "Republican Form" of government? It is one in
 43 which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the People and
 44 exercised by the People. Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition,
 45 makes this very clear in its various definitions of
 46 "government":
 47
 48

49 **Republican government.** One in which the **powers of**
 50 **sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by**
 51 **the people**, either directly, or through representatives
 52 chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially
 53 delegated. In re Duncan, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35
 54 L.Ed. 219; Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22
 55 L.Ed. 627.
 56
 57

1 The Supreme Court has clearly distinguished between the
 2 operation of governments in Europe, and government in these
 3 United States*** of America, as follows:
 4

5 In Europe, the executive is almost synonymous with the
 6 sovereign power of a State; and generally includes
 7 legislative and judicial authority. ... Such is the
 8 condition of power in that quarter of the world, where it
 9 is too commonly acquired by force or fraud, or both, and
 10 seldom by compact. In America, however, the case is widely
 11 different. Our government is founded upon compact.
 12 Sovereignty was, and is, in the people.
 13

14 [Glass v. The Sloop Betsey, 3 Dall 6 (1794)]
 15 [emphasis added]
 16

17 The federal Constitution makes a careful distinction
 18 between natural born Citizens and citizens of the United
 19 States** (compare 2:1:5 with Section 1 of the so-called 14th
 20 Amendment). One is an unconditional Sovereign by natural birth,
 21 who is **endowed by the Creator** with certain unalienable rights;
 22 the other has been granted the revocable privileges of U.S.**
 23 citizenship, **endowed by the Congress** of the United States**.
 24 One is a Citizen, the other is a subject. One is a Sovereign,
 25 the other is a subordinate. One is a Citizen of our
 26 constitutional Republic; the other is a citizen of a
 27 legislative democracy (the federal zone). Notice the
 28 superior/subordinate relationship between these two statuses. I
 29 am forever indebted to M. J. "Red" Beckman, co-author of The Law
 30 That Never Was with Bill Benson, for clearly illustrating the
 31 important difference between the two. Red Beckman has delivered
 32 many eloquent lectures based on the profound simplicity of the
 33 following table:
 34

35 Chain of command and authority in a:
 36

	Majority Rule Democracy	Constitutional Republic
40	X	Creator
41	Majority	Individual
42	Government	Constitution
43	Public Servants	Government
44	Case & Statute Law	Public Servants
45	Corporations	Statute Law
46	individual	Corporations

47
 48 In this illustration, a democracy ruled by the majority
 49 places the individual at the bottom, and an unknown elite, Mr.
 50 "X" at the top. The majority (or mob) elects a government to
 51 hire public "servants" who write laws primarily for the benefit
 52 of corporations. These corporations are either owned or
 53 controlled by Mr. X, a clique of the ultra-wealthy who seek to
 54 restore a two-class "feudal" society. They exercise their vast
 55 economic power so as to turn all of America into a "feudal
 56 zone". The rights of individuals occupy the lowest priority in
 57

1 this chain of command. Those rights often vanish over time,
2 because democracies eventually self-destruct. The enforcement
3 of laws within this scheme is the job of administrative
4 tribunals, who specialize in holding individuals to the letter
5 of all rules and regulations of the corporate state, no matter
6 how arbitrary and with little if any regard for fundamental
7 human rights:

10 A democracy that recognizes only manmade laws perforse
11 obliterates the concept of Liberty as a divine right.

13 [A Ticket to Liberty, November 1990 edition, page 146]
14 [emphasis added]

In the constitutional Republic, however, the rights of individuals are supreme. Individuals delegate their sovereignty to a written contract, called a constitution, which empowers government to hire public servants to write laws primarily for the benefit of individuals. The corporations occupy the lowest priority in this chain of command, since their primary objectives are to maximize the enjoyment of individual rights, and to facilitate the fulfillment of individual responsibilities. The enforcement of laws within this scheme is the responsibility of sovereign individuals, who exercise their power in three arenas: the voting booth, the trial jury, and the grand jury. Without a jury verdict of "guilty", for example, no law can be enforced and no penalty exacted. The behavior of public servants is tightly restrained by contractual terms, as found in the written Constitution. Statutes and case law are created primarily to limit and define the scope and extent of public servant power.

Sovereign individuals are subject only to a Common Law, whose primary purposes are to protect and defend individual rights, and to prevent anyone, whether public official or private person, from violating the rights of other individuals. Within this scheme, **Sovereigns are never subject to their own creations**, and the constitutional contract is such a creation. To quote the Supreme Court, "No fiction can make a natural born subject." Milvaine v. Coxe's Lessee, 8 U.S. 598 (1808). That is to say, no fiction, be it a corporation, a statute law, or an administrative regulation, can mutate a natural born Sovereign into someone who is subject to his own creations. Author and scholar Lori Jacques has put it succinctly as follows:

48 As each state is sovereign and not a territory of the
49 United States**, the meaning is clear that state citizens
50 are not subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the
51 United States**. Furthermore, there is not the slightest
52 intimation in the Constitution which created the "United
53 States" as a political entity that the "United States" is
54 sovereign over its creators.

56 [A Ticket to Liberty, November 1990 edition, page 32]
57 [emphasis added]

Accordingly, if you choose to investigate the matter, you will find a very large body of legal literature which cites another fiction, the so-called 14th Amendment, from which the federal government presumes to derive general authority to treat everyone in America as subjects and *not* as Sovereigns:

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States**, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States** and of the State wherein they reside.

United States Constitution, Fourteenth Amendment [sic]
[emphasis added]

A careful reading of this amendment reveals an important subtlety which is lost on many people who read it for the first time. The citizens it defines are *second class* citizens because the "c" is lower-case, even in the case of the State citizens it defines. Note how the amendment defines "citizens of the United States**" and "citizens of the State wherein they reside"! It is just uncanny how the wording of this amendment closely parallels the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) which promulgates Section 1 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). Can it be that this amendment had something to do with subjugation, by way of taxes and other means? Yes, it most certainly did. Section 1 of the IRC is the section which imposes income taxes. The corresponding section of the CFR defines who is a "citizen" as follows:

Every person born or naturalized in the United States** and subject to its jurisdiction is a citizen.

[26 CFR 1.1-1(c), emphasis added]

Notice the use of the term "its jurisdiction". This leaves no doubt that the "United States**" **is** a singular entity in this context. In other words, **it** is the federal zone. Do we dare to speculate why the so-called 14th Amendment was written instead with the phrase "subject to the jurisdiction **thereof**"? Is this another case of deliberate ambiguity? You be the judge.

Not only did this so-called "amendment" fail to specify which meaning of the term "United States" was being used; like the 16th Amendment, it also failed to be ratified, this time by 15 of the 37 States which existed in 1868. The House Congressional Record for June 13, 1967, contains all the documentation you need to prove that the so-called 14th Amendment was never ratified into law (see page 15641 et seq.). For example, it itemizes all States which voted against the proposed amendment, and the precise dates when their Legislatures did so. "I cannot believe that any court, in full possession of its faculties, could honestly hold that the amendment was properly approved and adopted." State v. Phillips, 540 P.2d. 936, 941 (1975). The Utah Supreme Court has detailed

1 the shocking and sordid history of the 14th Amendment's
 2 "adoption" in the case of Dyett v. Turner, 20 Utah 2d 403, 439
 3 P.2d 266, 270 (1968).

4
 5 A great deal of written material on the 14th Amendment has
 6 been assembled into computer files by Richard McDonald, whose
 7 mailing address is 585-D Box Canyon Road, Canoga Park,
 8 California Republic (not "CA"). He requests that ZIP codes **not**
 9 be used on his incoming mail (use "ZIP code exempt (DMM 122.32)"
 10 instead). Richard McDonald has done a mountain of legal
 11 research and writing on the origins and effects of the so-called
 12 14th Amendment. He documents how key court decisions like the
 13 Slaughter House Cases, among many others, all found that there
 14 is a clear distinction between a Citizen of a State and a
 15 citizen of the United States**. A State Citizen is a
 16 Sovereign, whereas a citizen of the United States** is a subject
 17 of Congress. The exercise of federal citizenship is a **statutory**
 18 **privilege** which can be taxed with excises. The exercise of
 19 State Citizenship is a **Common Law Right** which simply cannot be
 20 taxed because governments cannot tax the exercise of a right,
 21 ever.
 22

23 The case of U.S. v. Cruikshank is famous, not only for
 24 confirming this distinction between State Citizens and U.S.**
 25 citizens, but also for establishing a key precedent in the area
 26 of due process. This precedent underlies the "void for
 27 vagueness" doctrine which can and should be applied to nullify
 28 the IRC. On the issue of citizenship, the Cruikshank court
 29 ruled as follows:
 30

31 **We have in our political system a government of the United**
 32 **States** and a government of each of the several States.**
 33 Each one of these governments is distinct from the others,
 34 and **each has citizens of its own** who owe it allegiance, and
 35 whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect.
 36 The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the
 37 United States** and a citizen of a State, but his rights of
 38 citizenship under one of these governments will be
 39 different from those he has under the other. *Slaughter-*
 40 *House Cases*

41
 42 [United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)]
 43 [emphasis added]
 44

45 The leading authorities for this pivotal distinction are,
 46 indeed, a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions known as the
 47 Slaughter House Cases, which examined the so-called 14th
 48 Amendment in depth. An exemplary paragraph from these cases is
 49 the following:
 50

51 It is quite clear, then, that **there is a citizenship of the**
 52 **United States** and a citizenship of a State**, which are
 53 distinct from each other and which depend upon different
 54 characteristics or circumstances in the individual.
 55

56 [Slaughter House Cases, 83 U.S. 36, 16 Wall. 36]
 57 [21 L.Ed. 394 (1873), emphasis added]

1 A similar authority is found in the case of K. Tashiro v. Jordan, decided by the Supreme Court of the State of California
 2 almost fifty years later. Notice, in particular, how the
 3 California Supreme Court again cites the Slaughter House Cases:
 4

5 **That there is a citizenship of the United States** and a**
 6 **citizenship of a state**, and the privileges and immunities
 7 of one are not the same as the other **is well established by**
 8 **the decisions of the courts of this country**. The leading
 9 cases upon the subjects are those decided by the Supreme
 10 Court of the United States and reported in 16 Wall. 36, 21
 11 L. Ed. 394, and known as the Slaughter House Cases.
 12

13
 14 [K. Tashiro v. Jordan, 256 P. 545, 549 (1927)]
 15 [affirmed 278 U.S. 123 (1928)]
 16 [emphasis added]
 17

18 The Slaughter House Cases are quite important to the issue
 19 of citizenship, but the pivotal case on the subject is the
 20 famous Dred Scott decision, decided in 1856, prior to the Civil
 21 War. In this case, the U.S. Supreme Court wrote one of the
 22 longest decisions in the entire history of American
 23 jurisprudence. In arriving at their understanding of the
 24 precise meaning of Citizenship, as understood by the Framers of
 25 the Constitution, the high Court left no stone unturned in their
 26 search for relevant law:
 27

28 We have the language of the Declaration of Independence and
 29 of the Articles of Confederation, in addition to the plain
 30 words of the Constitution itself: we have the legislation
 31 of the different States, before, about the time, and since
 32 the Constitution was adopted; we have the legislation of
 33 Congress, from the time of its adoption to a recent period;
 34 and we have the constant and uniform action of the
 35 Executive Department, all concurring together, and leading
 36 to the same result. And if anything in relation to the
 37 construction of the Constitution can be regarded as
 38 settled, it is that which we now give to the word "citizen"
 39 and the word "people."
 40

41 [Dred Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. 393 (1856)]
 42 [emphasis added]
 43

44 In the fundamental law, the notion of a "citizen of the
 45 United States" simply did not exist before the 14th Amendment;
 46 at best, this notion is a fiction within a fiction. In
 47 discussing the power of the States to naturalize, the California
 48 State Supreme Court put it rather bluntly when it ruled that
 49 there was no such thing as a "citizen of the United States":
 50

51 A citizen of any one of the States of the union, is held to
 52 be, and called a **citizen of the United States**, although
 53 **technically and abstractly there is no such thing**. To
 54 conceive a citizen of the United States who is not a
 55 citizen of some one of the States, is totally foreign to
 56 the idea, and inconsistent with the proper construction and
 57 common understanding of the expression as used in the

Constitution, which must be deduced from its various other provisions. The object then to be attained, by the exercise of the power of naturalization, was to make citizens of the respective States.

[Ex Parte Knowles, 5 Cal. 300 (1855)]
[emphasis added]

This decision has never been overturned!

What is the proper construction and common understanding of the term "Citizen of the United States" as used in the original Constitution, before the so-called 14th Amendment? This is an important question, because this status is *still* a qualification for the offices of Senator, Representative and President. No Person can be a Representative unless he has been a Citizen of the United States for seven years (1:2:2); no Person can be a Senator unless he has been a Citizen of the United States for nine years (1:3:3); no Person can be President unless he is a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States (2:1:5). If these requirements had been literally obeyed, there could have been no elections for Representatives to Congress for at least seven years after the adoption of the Constitution, and no one would have been eligible as a Senator for nine years after its adoption. Author John S. Wise, in a rare book now available on Richard McDonald's electronic bulletin board system (BBS), explains away the problem very simply as follows:

The language employed by the convention was less careful than that which had been used by Congress in July of the same year, in framing the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. Congress had made the qualification rest upon citizenship of "one of the United States***," and this is doubtless the intent of the convention which framed the Constitution, for it cannot have meant anything else.

[Studies in Constitutional Law:
[A Treatise on American Citizenship]
[by John S. Wise, Edward Thompson Co. (1906)]
[emphasis added]

43 This quote from the Northwest Ordinance is faithful to the
44 letter and to the spirit of that law. In describing the
45 eligibility for "representatives" to serve in the general
46 assembly for the Northwest Territory, the critical passage from
47 that Ordinance reads as follows:

... Provided, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been **a citizen of one of the United States***** three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years;

[Northwest Ordinance, Section 9, July 13, 1787]
[The Confederate Congress, emphasis added]

Without citing the case as such, the words of author John S. Wise sound a close, if not identical parallel to the argument for the Respondent filed in the case of People v. De La Guerra, decided by the California Supreme Court in 1870. The following long passage elaborates the true meaning of the Constitutional qualifications for President and Representative:

9 As it was the adoption of the Constitution by the
10 Conventions of nine States that established and created the
11 United States***, it is obvious there could not then have
12 existed any person who had been seven years a citizen of
13 the United States***, or who possessed the Presidential
14 qualifications of being thirty-five years of age, a natural
15 born citizen, and fourteen years a resident of the United
16 States***. The United States*** in these provisions, means
17 the States united. To be twenty-five years of age, and for
18 seven years to have been a citizen of one of the States
19 which ratifies the Constitution, is the qualification of
20 a representative. To be a natural born citizen of one of
21 the States which shall ratify the Constitution, or to be a
22 citizen of one of said States at the time of such
23 ratification, and to have attained the age of thirty-five
24 years, and to have been fourteen years a resident within
25 one of the said States, are the Presidential
26 qualifications, according to the true meaning of the
27 Constitution.

[People v. De La Guerra, 40 Cal. 311, 337 (1870)]
[emphasis added]

Indeed, this was the same exact understanding that was reached by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. There, the high Court clearly reinforced the sovereign status of Citizens of the several States. The sovereigns are the *Union State Citizens*, i.e. the Citizens of the States United:

40 It is true, every person, and every class and description
41 of persons, who were at the time of the adoption of the
42 Constitution recognized as **citizens in the several States**,
43 became also citizens of this new political body; but none
44 other; it was formed by them, and for them and their
45 posterity, but for no one else. And the personal rights
46 and privileges guaranteed [sic] to citizens of this new
47 sovereignty were intended to embrace those only who were
48 then members of the several state communities, or who
49 should afterwards, by birthright or otherwise, become
50 members, according to the provisions of the Constitution
51 and the principles on which it was founded.

53 [Dred Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. 393, 404 (1856)]
54 [emphasis added]

56 Thus, the phrase "Citizen of the United States" as found in
57 the original Constitution is synonymous with the phrase "Citizen

1 of one of the United States***", i.e., a Union State Citizen.
 2 This simple explanation will help to cut through the mountain of
 3 propaganda and deception which have been foisted on all
 4 Americans by government bureaucrats and their high-paid lawyers.
 5 With this understanding firmly in place, it is very revealing to
 6 discover that many reprints of the Constitution now utilize a
 7 lower-case "c" in the sections which describe the qualifications
 8 for the offices of Senator, Representative and President. This
 9 is definitely wrong, and it is probably deliberate, so as to
 10 confuse everyone into equating Citizens of the United States
 11 with citizens of the United States, courtesy of the so-called
 12 14th Amendment. **There is a very big difference between the two**
 13 **statuses, not the least of which is the big difference in their**
 14 **respective liabilities for the income tax.**

15
 16 Moreover, it is quite clear that one may be a State Citizen
 17 without also being a "citizen of the United States", whether or
 18 not the 14th Amendment was properly ratified! According to the
 19 Louisiana Supreme Court, the highest exercise of a State's
 20 sovereignty is the right to declare who are its own Citizens:

21
 22 A person who is a citizen of the United States** is
 23 necessarily a citizen of the particular state in which he
 24 resides. But a person may be a citizen of a particular
 25 state and not a citizen of the United States**. To hold
 26 otherwise would be to deny to the state the highest
 27 exercise of its sovereignty, -- the right to declare who
 28 are its citizens.

29
 30 [State v. Fowler, 41 La. Ann. 380]
 31 [6 S. 602 (1889), emphasis added]
 32

33 In a book to which this writer has returned time and time again,
 34 author Alan Stang faithfully recites some of the other relevant
 35 court authorities, all of which ultimately trace back to the
 36 Slaughter House Cases and the Dred Scott decision:

37
 38 Indeed, just as one may be a "citizen of the United States"
 39 and not a citizen of a State; so one apparently may be a
 40 citizen of a State but not of the United States. On July
 41 21, 1966, the Court of Appeal of Maryland ruled in *Crosse*
 42 v. *Board of Supervisors of Elections*, 221 A.2d 431; a
 43 headnote in which tells us: "Both before and after the
 44 Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, it has
 45 not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the
 46 United States in order to be a citizen of his state"
 47 At page 434, Judge Oppenheimer cites a Wisconsin ruling
 48 in which the court said this: "Under our complex system
 49 of government, there may be a citizen of a state, who is
 50 not a citizen of the United States in the full sense of the
 51 term"

52
 53
 54 [Tax Scam, 1988 edition, pages 138-139]
 55 [emphasis added]
 56

1 Conversely, there may be a citizen of the United States** who is
 2 not a Citizen of any of the 50 States. In People v. De La
 3 Guerra quoted above, the published decision of the California
 4 Supreme Court clearly maintained this crucial distinction
 5 between the two classes of citizenship, and did so only two
 6 years after the alleged ratification of the so-called 14th
 7 Amendment:

8
 9
 10 I have no doubt that those born in the Territories, or in
 11 the District of Columbia, are so far citizens as to entitle
 12 them to the protection guaranteed to citizens of the United
 13 States** in the Constitution, and to the shield of
 14 nationality abroad; but it is evident that they have not
 15 the political rights which are vested in citizens of the
 16 States. They are not constituents of any community in
 17 which is vested any sovereign power of government. Their
 18 position partakes more of the character of subjects than of
 19 citizens. They are subject to the laws of the United
 20 States**, but have no voice in its management. If they are
 21 allowed to make laws, the validity of these laws is derived
 22 from the sanction of a Government in which they are not
 23 represented. Mere citizenship they may have, but the
 24 political rights of citizens they cannot enjoy until they
 25 are organized into a State, and admitted into the Union.

26
 27 [People v. De La Guerra, 40 Cal. 311, 342 (1870)]
 28 [emphasis added]
 29

30 Using language that was much more succinct, author Luella
 31 Gettys, Ph.D. and "Sometime Carnegie Fellow in International
 32 Law" at the University of Chicago, explained it quite nicely
 33 this way:

34
 35 ... [A]s long as the territories are not admitted to
 36 statehood no state citizenship therein could exist.
 37

38 [The Law of Citizenship in the United States]
 39 [Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1934, p. 7]
 40
 41

42 This clear distinction between the Union States and the
 43 territories is endorsed officially by the U.S. Supreme Court.
 44 Using language very similar to that of the California Supreme
 45 Court in the De La Guerra case, the high Court explained the
 46 distinction this way in the year 1885, seventeen years after the
 47 adoption of the so-called 14th amendment:

48
 49 The people of the United States***, as sovereign owners of
 50 the national territories, have supreme power over them and
 51 their inhabitants. ... The personal and civil rights of the
 52 inhabitants of the territories are secured to them, as to
 53 other citizens, by the principles of constitutional
 54 liberty, which restrain all the agencies of government,
 55 state and national; their political rights are franchises
 56 which they hold as privileges in the legislative discretion
 57 of the congress of the United States**. This doctrine was

fully and forcibly declared by the chief justice, delivering the opinion of the court in *National Bank v. County of Yankton*, 101 U.S. 129.

[Murphy v. Ramsey, 114 U.S. 15 (1885)]
[italics in original, emphasis added]

The political rights of the federal zone's citizens are "franchises" which they hold as "privileges" at the discretion of the Congress of the United States**. Indeed, the doctrine declared earlier in the National Bank case leaves no doubt that Congress is the municipal authority for the territories:

All territory within the jurisdiction of the United States* not included in any State must, necessarily, be governed by or under the authority of Congress. The Territories are but political subdivisions of the outlying dominion of the United States**. They bear much the same relation to the General Government that counties do to the States, and Congress may legislate for them as States do for their respective municipal organizations. The organic law of a Territory takes the place of a constitution, as the fundamental law of the local government. It is obligatory on and binds the territorial authorities; but Congress is supreme and, for the purposes of this department of its governmental authority, has all the powers of the People of the United States***, except such as have been expressly or by implication reserved in the prohibitions of the Constitution.

[First National Bank v. Yankton, 101 U.S. 129 (1880)]
[emphasis added]

This knowledge can be extremely valuable. In one of the brilliant text files on his electronic bulletin board system (BBS), Richard McDonald utilized his voluminous research into the so-called 14th Amendment and related constitutional law when he made the following pleading in opposition to a traffic citation, of all things, in Los Angeles county municipal court:

17. The Accused Common-Law Citizen [Defendant] hereby places all parties and the court on NOTICE, that he is not a "citizen of the United States**" under the so-called 14th Amendment, a juristic person or a franchised person who can be compelled to perform to the regulatory Vehicle Codes which are civil in nature, and challenges the *In Personam* jurisdiction of the Court with this contrary conclusion of law. This Court is now mandated to seat on the law side of its capacity to hear evidence of the status of the Accused Citizen.

[see MEMOLAW.ZIP on Richard McDonald's electronic BBS]
[see also FMEMOLAW.ZIP and Appendix Y, emphasis added]

1 You might be wondering why someone would go to so much
2 trouble to oppose a traffic citation. Why not just pay the fine
3 and get on with your life? The answer lies, once again, in the
4 fundamental and supreme Law of our Land, the Constitution for
5 the United States of America. Sovereign State Citizens have
6 learned to assert their fundamental rights, because rights
7 belong to the belligerent claimant in person. The Constitution
8 is the last bastion of the Common Law in our country. Were it
9 not for the Constitution, the Common Law would have been history
10 a long time ago. The interpretation of the Constitution is
11 directly influenced by the fact that its provisions are framed
12 in the language of the English common law:

14 There is, however, one clear exception to the statement
15 that there is no national common law. The interpretation
16 of the constitution of the United States is necessarily
17 influenced by the fact that its provisions are framed in
18 the language of the English common law, and are to be read
19 in the light of its history.

21 [United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 891, 893 (1898)]
22 [emphasis added]

Under the Common Law, we are endowed by our Creator with the right to travel. "Driving", on the other hand, is defined in State Vehicle Codes to mean the act of chauffeuring passengers for hire. "Passengers" are those who pay a "driver" to be chauffeured. Guests, on the other hand, are those who accompany travelers without paying for the transportation. Driving, under this definition, is a privilege for which a State can require a license. Similarly, if you are a citizen of the United States**, you are **subject to its jurisdiction**, and a State government can prove that you are obligated thereby to obey all administrative statutes and regulations to the letter of the law. These regulations include, of course, the requirement that all **subjects** apply and pay for licenses to use the State and federal highways, even though the highways belong to the People. The land on which they were built, and the materials and labor expended in their construction, were all paid for with taxes obtained from the People. Provided that you are not engaged in any "privileged" or regulated activity, you are free to travel anywhere you wish within the 50 States. Those States are real parties to the Constitution and are therefore bound by all its terms.

46 Another one of your Common Law rights is the right to own
47 property free and clear of any liens. ("Unalienable" rights are
48 rights against which no lien can be established precisely
49 because they are un-lien-able.) You enjoy the right to own your
50 vehicle outright, without any lawful requirement that you
51 "register" it with the State Department of Motor Vehicles. The
52 State governments violated your fundamental rights when they
53 concealed the legal "interest" which they obtained in your
54 vehicle, by making it appear as if you were required to register
55 the vehicle when you purchased it, as a condition of purchase.
56 This is fraud. If you don't believe me, then try to obtain the
57 **manufacturer's statement of origin** (MSO) the next time you buy a

1 new car or truck. The implications and ramifications of driving
 2 around without a license, and/or without registration, are far
 3 beyond the scope of this book. Suffice it to say that effective
 4 methods have already been developed to deal with law enforcement
 5 officers and courts, if and when you are pulled over and cited
 6 for traveling without a license or tags. Richard McDonald is
 7 second to none when it comes to preparing a successful defense
 8 to the civil charges that might result. A Sovereign is someone
 9 who enjoys fundamental, Common Law rights, and owning property
 10 free and clear is one of those fundamental rights.
 11

12 If you have a DOS-compatible personal computer and a 2400-
 13 baud modem, Richard McDonald can provide you with instructions
 14 for accessing his electronic bulletin board system (BBS). There
 15 is a mountain of information, and some of his computer files
 16 were rather large when he began his BBS. Users were complaining
 17 of long transmission times to "download" text files over phone
 18 lines from his BBS to their own personal computers. So,
 19 McDonald used a fancy text "compression" program on all the text
 20 files available on his BBS. As a consequence, BBS users must
 21 first download a DOS program which "decompresses" the compressed
 22 files. Once this program is running on your personal computer,
 23 you are then free to download all other text files and to
 24 decompress them at your end. For example, the compressed file
 25 "14AMREC.ZIP" contains the documentation which proves that the
 26 so-called 14th Amendment was never ratified. If you have any
 27 problems or questions, Richard McDonald is a very patient and
 28 generous man. And please tell him where you read about him and
 29 his computer bulletin board (voice: 818-703-5037, BBS: 818-888-
 30 9882).
 31

32 As you peruse through McDonald's numerous court briefs and
 33 other documents, you will encounter many gems to be remembered
 34 and shared with your family, friends and associates. His work
 35 has confirmed an attribute of sovereignty that is of paramount
 36 importance. **Sovereignty is never diminished in delegation.**
 37 Thus, as sovereign individuals, we do not diminish our
 38 sovereignty in any way by delegating our powers to State
 39 governments, to perform services which are difficult, if not
 40 impossible for us to perform as individuals. Similarly, States
 41 do not diminish their sovereignty by delegating powers to the
 42 federal government, via the Constitution. As McDonald puts it,
 43 powers delegated do not equate to powers surrendered:
 44

45 17. Under the Constitutions, "... we the People" did not
 46 surrender our individual sovereignty to either the State or
 47 Federal Government. **Powers "delegated" do not equate to**
 48 **powers surrendered.** This is a Republic, not a democracy,
 49 and the majority cannot impose its will upon the minority
 50 because the "LAW" is already set forth. Any individual can
 51 do anything he or she wishes to do so long as it does not
 52 damage, injure, or impair the same Right of another
 53 individual. This is where the concept of a *corpus delicti*
 54 comes from to prove a "crime" or a civil damage.
 55

56 [see MEMOLAW.ZIP on Richard McDonald's electronic BBS]
 57 [see also FMEMOLAW.ZIP and Appendix Y, emphasis added]

Indeed, to be a Citizen of the United States*** of America
is to be one of the Sovereign People, "a **constituent member of**
the sovereignty, synonymous with the people" [see 19 How. 404].
According to the 1870 edition of Bouvier's Law Dictionary, the
People are the *fountain* of sovereignty. It is extremely
revealing that there is no definition of "United States" *as such*
in this dictionary. However, there *is* an important discussion
of the "United States of America", where the delegation of
sovereignty clearly originates in the People and nowhere else:

11 The great men who formed it did not undertake to solve a
12 question that in its own nature is insoluble. Between
13 equals it made neither superior, but trusted to the mutual
14 forbearance of both parties. A larger confidence was
15 placed in an enlightened public opinion as the final
16 umpire. **The people parcelled out the rights of sovereignty**
17 **between the states and the United States****, and they have a
18 natural right to determine what was given to one party and
19 what to the other. ... It is a maxim consecrated in public
20 law as well as common sense and the necessity of the case,
21 that a sovereign is answerable for his acts only to his God
22 and to his own conscience.

24 [Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 14th Edition, 1870]
25 [defining "United States of America"]
26 [emphasis added]

28 We don't need to reach far back into another century to
29 find proof that the People are sovereign. In a Department of
30 Justice manual revised in the 1990 (Document No. M-230), the
31 meaning of American Citizenship was described with these
32 eloquent and moving words by the Commissioner of Immigration and
33 Naturalization: "You are no longer a subject of a government!"

39 Today you have become a citizen of the United States
40 of America. You are no longer an Englishman, a Frenchman,
41 an Italian, a Pole. Neither are you a hyphenated-American
42 -- a Polish-American, an Italian-American. You are no
43 longer a subject of a government. Henceforth, you are an
44 integral part of this Government -- a free man -- a Citizen
45 of the United States of America.

47 This citizenship, which has been solemnly conferred on
48 you, is a thing of the spirit -- not of the flesh. When
49 you took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the
50 United States, you claimed for yourself the God-given
51 unalienable rights which that sacred document sets forth as
52 the natural right of all men.

54 You have made sacrifices to reach this desired goal.
55 We, your fellow citizens, realize this, and the warmth of
56 our welcome to you is increased proportionately. However,
57 we would tincture it with friendly caution.

1 As you have learned during these years of preparation,
2 this great honor carries with it the duty to work for and
3 make secure this longed-for and eagerly-sought status.
4 Government under our Constitution makes American
5 citizenship the highest privilege and at the same time the
6 greatest responsibility of any citizenship in the world.
7

8 The important rights that are now yours and the duties
9 and responsibilities attendant thereon are set forth
10 elsewhere in this manual. It is hoped that they will serve
11 as a constant reminder that only by continuing to study and
12 learn about your new country, its ideals, achievements, and
13 goals, and by everlastingly working at your citizenship can
14 you enjoy its fruits and assure their preservation for
15 generations to follow.
16

17 May you find in this Nation the fulfillment of your
18 dreams of peace and security, and may America, in turn,
19 never find you wanting in your new and proud role of
20 Citizen of the United States.
21

22 [Basic Guide to Naturalization and Citizenship]
23 [Immigration and Naturalization Service]
24 [U.S. Department of Justice]
25 [page 265, emphasis added]

26
27 Executed on X 12-2-96
28
29
30
31

32 X Floyd R. Looker Jr.
33 Floyd Raymond, Looker, Sui Juris
34 Citizen of West Virginia state
35
36

37 Executed on: November 29, 1996
38
39

40 Paul Mitchell
41
42

43 Paul Andrew, Mitchell, B.A., M.S.
44 Citizen of Arizona state, federal witness,
45 Counselor at Law, and Counsel of Record in Fact
46
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EXHIBIT "A":

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"The Day Our Country Was Stolen:"

"How the 14th Amendment" [sic]

"Enslaved Us All"

"Without a Shot Fired"

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The Day Our Country Was Stolen:

How the 14th Amendment [sic]
Enslaved Us All
Without a Shot Fired

by

L. C. Lyon

Most Americans would agree that we, as a people, are treated by our public servants -- the judges, politicians, law enforcement and bureaucrats who are paid their salaries by our taxes -- as if we were in complete bondage to them. When we joke about being slaves to the Government, we don't realize that we are exactly correct, joke or not. In fact, all those 99% of Americans who call themselves "U.S. citizens" are actually subjects of the corporate United States Government -- not the sovereign states of the Union. The moment you uttered your first cry on American soil, you became the chattel property of the corporation known as the United States of America which, because of the federal debt, handed title (Birth Certificate) to your body and soul to the Federal Reserve Bank, to be held in the archives of the Department of Health and Human Services.

As incredible as this sounds, it is sadly true. The next question is: How did I automatically become subject to a government, when I'm supposedly a free American? How did this all come about, that I should be made to register myself, my family, and all that I own; be made to obey oppressive laws; and forfeit almost half of my earnings upon threat of jail? Only those who are "subject" to a government can be made to do these things. Free American Inhabitants are subject to no one but God, and all the laws and responsibilities which that Divine allegiance entails.

Which "United States" Do You Live In?

The answer to the above questions goes back to the American Civil War. The war that was supposedly fought to free the slaves from bondage actually did just the opposite -- for all Americans then and in the future. By enacting the 14th Amendment (which technically is an Article, not a true amendment, but that's a topic for another discussion), a whole nation of newly freed slaves and free-born white American Inhabitants became "citizens of the United States", i.e. of a federal government corporation, at the stroke of a pen and without a shot being fired.

Because we Americans are a different breed and demand the right to personal freedom, those who had planned decades ago to enslave us (even if it took generations to do so) knew that, as long as we were armed and willing to fight to maintain our

1 freedom, the only way to accomplish this enslavement was by
 2 deception.
 3

4 To proceed further, we must understand that there are two
 5 "United States". There is the "united States" (note the small
 6 "u" in "united") which describes the ideological and
 7 geographical position of the sovereign states of America. An
 8 individual was the voluntary inhabitant of the state in which he
 9 resided. If he did not like the laws or practices of that
 10 state, he could simply move to another state. Each state was
 11 sovereign to itself, and could not be forced to accept the laws
 12 and practices of any other state.
 13

14 The "United States of America", however, is the name of the
 15 corporate entity (note the capital "U" in "United") that exists
 16 to carry out the functions delegated to it by the States for the
 17 protection of the Union. This corporate entity's jurisdiction
 18 is supposed to be (according to the Constitution) confined to
 19 the District of Columbia, the federal territories and the
 20 federal enclaves. Enclaves are areas within a State's
 21 boundaries which are ceded to the Federal Government by the
 22 State Legislature.
 23

24 Anyone can come under the direct jurisdiction of the
 25 corporate United States in three ways: (1) by living in one of
 26 its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, etc.),
 27 (2) by living in the District of Columbia, or (3) simply by
 28 choice. Back when America still had vast territories not-yet-
 29 become states and several thousands of people lived in these
 30 territories, these people had no rights protected by state
 31 sovereignty. They lived under federal jurisdiction, which was
 32 the reason why people living in territories were so anxious to
 33 achieve statehood. The President could order federal troops
 34 into any territory and enact any edicts he wanted. Once a
 35 territory became a state, it had sovereignty and, from that
 36 point on, the state's rights prevailed.
 37

38 So, if you don't live in a territory or enclave, and you
 39 don't live in the District of Columbia, then the only way you
 40 could have fallen under the jurisdiction of the United States
 41 Government is by choice. But neither I, nor anyone I know,
 42 voluntarily or knowingly surrendered their personal sovereignty
 43 to the Government, which means that it (our sovereignty) was
 44 taken from us by deception.
 45

46 This deception, which took place in the year 1868, is what
 47 this article will explain -- how our ancestors were tricked and
 48 coerced into giving up their rights (and ours!) to the
 49 jurisdiction of the Federal Government.
 50

51

52 Civil War Sets the Stage for Takeover

53

54 The Constitution for the United States of America specifies
 55 in the opening paragraph that the Constitution was written for
 56 the newly formed corporation, not for us, the People living in
 57 America. Our rights come from God and are inalienable. They do

1 not come from a piece of paper. And, because the Federal
 2 Government exists only on paper -- a man-created entity -- it
 3 can also be dismantled anytime we the People decide it has
 4 become a threat to our inalienable God-given rights of
 5 sovereignty.

6
 7 The Constitution is the contract between those who
 8 administer the Government's affairs and the People of the United
 9 States. In essence, it states that the People will give the
 10 Government certain powers necessary to administer the defense of
 11 the States, and control the commerce into the States from
 12 foreign countries. In exchange, the State governments (not the
 13 individual people -- direct taxation by the Federal Government
 14 is unconstitutional) would provide the Federal Government the
 15 money it needs to operate. The Federal Government had limited
 16 powers; in fact, the Bill of Rights was hotly debated at the
 17 time of its passage because there were several people who wisely
 18 cautioned that the Bill of Rights would eventually be construed
 19 as rights endowed by the Constitution, not protected by it
 20 (which is exactly what has happened).

21
 22 How often do you hear patriots mistakenly vow to defend
 23 "their Constitutional rights"? This thinking reflects the
 24 decades of public school brainwashing to which we have all been
 25 subjected. We need to correct each other and understand that
 26 our rights are God-given, not constitutional.

27
 28 So, how does the Civil War enter into this present-day
 29 power struggle between the Federal Government and Us the People?
 30 Slavery was not the true underlying reason for the war. It was
 31 an emotional, social issue that was used as an excuse to incite
 32 people to go to war, people who did not realize that foreign
 33 agencies were responsible for that conflict. International
 34 bankers, seeing the slavery issue as an opportunity not only to
 35 divide the country, but make millions of dollars as well, fanned
 36 the flames of debate until, under cover of the most bloody war
 37 in the history of the world, they were to accomplish that very
 38 objective -- the complete takeover of America. They almost
 39 succeeded years sooner, except for the intervention of one man
 40 -- President Abraham Lincoln.

41

42

43 "Honest Abe" Knew the Truth

44

45 President Lincoln was against slavery, but he understood
 46 that it was wrong to force the southern States to give up
 47 slavery -- to force Federal jurisdiction over the issue of
 48 States' Rights. Four of the southern States were already
 49 considering the abolition of slavery, but they couldn't just
 50 abandon it overnight. It would take time. After all, their
 51 whole economy was built upon slavery; a sudden disruption would
 52 bankrupt the South. Lincoln understood this. But, it wasn't
 53 until Lincoln got into office that he began to see the whole
 54 picture. He learned that the war was begun by the International
 55 Bankers as a means of dividing the country in two, forcing both
 56 sides to borrow heavily from the Bankers to pay war debts.
 57 Then, when failing to repay those loans, the divided America

1 would be forced into bankruptcy. The Rothschilds and other
2 bankers could then simply foreclose on the corporations known as
3 the United States of America and the Confederate States of
4 America. President Lincoln knew he had to keep the nation
5 together at all costs -- including war.

10 Near the end of the war, the South was on its knees and the
11 U.S. Government was nearly bankrupt. Seeing their opportunity,
12 the Bankers offered to loan the U.S. Government enough to see it
13 through. Lincoln said no. He would find another way.

15 What he did then was to ask Congress for permission to
16 print paper money. Even though he knew it was unconstitutional
17 (only gold and silver are lawful U.S. money), it was the only
18 way he knew to buy provisions for the Army -- but only if the
19 U.S. banks would accept it. They did. When Lincoln gave his
20 word that the Government would redeem those notes for gold and
21 silver at a later time, they believed him and honored the notes.
22 By doing this, the planned takeover by the Bankers was averted
23 -- at that time.

26 The Bankers' Revenge -- Assassination

28 Because he had given his word to the nation's bankers;
29 because he had promised the South that, upon surrender, the
30 Government would help them rebuild; and because he had promised
31 the Southerners there would be no recriminations or punishments
32 if they again swore loyalty to the Union, Lincoln knew he had to
33 get re-elected, though he was tired, tormented by migraine
34 headaches, and worried about his suffering family life. He had
35 to make sure those promises were kept.

37 Lincoln's complete thwarting of the International Bankers'
38 plans doomed him to assassination at their hands. Papers found
39 in Booth's locker show communications with an agent hired by the
40 Rothschild family.

42 Weeks before he was killed, Lincoln knew he would die in
43 office. His spies were reporting plots to kill him; it was
44 only a matter of who got to him first. So, he met regularly
45 with his Vice President, Andrew Johnson, and educated him as
46 quickly as he could so that he could follow through on Lincoln's
47 promises. Johnson listened carefully and understood what was
48 expected of him, and why. Then, after Lincoln's murder, he did
49 exactly as he was supposed to do.

51 In school, when we were taught this part of American
52 history, we were told that Andrew Johnson was uneducated and
53 ignorant, and fumbled continuously in office, which was
54 supposedly why he was impeached. Johnson was of humble origin,
55 but he was an honest, self-educated man who stood firmly for
56 what he saw clearly were the best interests of his country.
57 This is what got him impeached.

1

Impeachment!

2

3 At this time, the only men in Congress were those
 4 representing the northern States. After Fort Sumter, all the
 5 southern States had seceded. After Lincoln's death, Congress
 6 began passing laws to punish the South, in contradiction to
 7 Lincoln's promise. Johnson began vetoing them, sometimes three
 8 and four times, until Congress began passing them over his veto.
 9 One particular bill that he vetoed, the Civil Rights Bill, was
 10 intended to make all former slaves automatic citizens of the
 11 Federal Government, and under its direct jurisdiction (and
 12 protection). This seemed like a compassionate and generous
 13 gesture to the newly freed slaves but, as Johnson pointed out,
 14 it would have serious consequences for the Negroes. In his veto
 15 message in March of 1866, Johnson pointed out the pitfalls of
 16 this bill:

17

18

19 He [the Negro] must, of necessity, from his previous
 20 unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to
 21 the nature and character of our institutions than he who,
 22 coming from abroad, has to some extent at least,
 23 familiarized himself with the principles of a government to
 24 which he voluntarily entrusts "life, liberty, and the
 25 pursuit of happiness".

26

27 The 1st Section of the bill also contains an
 28 enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes so
 29 made citizens "in every state and territory in the United
 30 States". These rights are "to make and enforce contracts;
 31 to sue, be parties, and give evidence; to inherit,
 32 purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal
 33 property"; and to have "full and equal benefit of all laws
 34 and proceedings for the security of person and property as
 35 is enjoyed by white citizens". So too, they are made
36 subject to the same punishment, pains and penalties, in
37 common with white citizens

38

39

[emphasis added]

40

41 Johnson could clearly see that to immediately place a
 42 string of governmental "rights and benefits" upon a totally
 43 naive and uneducated people as the Negroes, would also make them
 44 easy prey for every carpetbagger who would trick them into
 45 contracts, in which they would have no knowledge of the legal
 46 ramifications. This bill would, in effect, make the former
 47 slaves as slaves again to different masters: unscrupulous
 48 businessmen, attorneys and judges.

49

50 Johnson saw that this bill was also a means of foisting
 51 unconstitutional jurisdiction of the Federal Government in every
 52 state:

53

54 Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races
 55 is attempted to be fixed by federal law in every state of
 56 the Union over the vast field of state jurisdiction covered
 57 by these enumerated rights.

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If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a state, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to color or race, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally, to vote "in every state and territory of the United States".

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The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the state. It says to every state court or judge: if you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a state law, to allow a Negro to testify; if you hold that over such a subject matter the state law is paramount ... your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall abject you to fine and imprisonment.

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The Legislative Department of the government of the United States thus takes from the Judicial Department of the states the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision and converts the state judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress.

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30

[emphasis added]

Johnson then continued with an additional warning as to the virtually unlimited power given to appointed agents:

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The Section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedman's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the territories to appoint, without limitation, commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi-judicial duties.

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These numerous agents are made to constitute a sort of police, in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States or of the militia

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This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the commissioners is the only limit and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud.

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The 7th Section provides that a fee ... shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee ... to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner

All those fees are to be "paid out of the Treasury of the United States" whether there is a conviction or not; but in the case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations, bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

To me, the details of the bill seem fraught with evil. It is another step, or rather stride, toward centralization and the concentration of all legislative powers in the national government.

[emphasis added]

It is plain to see here that President Johnson saw far into the future as to the potential for legal and political abuse of such arbitrary powers -- powers that had never before been placed into the hands of a bureaucracy that had not been subjected to referendum by the people or constitutional question by any federal court. This bill (which was passed over Johnson's veto) did, in fact, set the precedent for hundreds of federal, state and local bureaucracies that have since choked the lifeblood of millions of Americans.

Also, this bill blatantly usurped all States Rights and opened a very wide door for the further usurpation of these rights, using other social agendas.

The reason Andrew Johnson was impeached was because he fought so hard against this bill and the subsequent 14th Amendment. His enemies purposely did not mention to the press (nor to the public) the legal and political ramifications of this bill which Johnson had so succinctly pointed out; but instead they broadcasted the notion that he was reneging on Lincoln's promises to "heal the wounds" of the nation by fighting full rights for the Negro -- thus making it an emotional social issue.

In fact, Johnson was keeping Lincoln's promises by trying to protect the rights of the newly freed slaves, as well as the rights of those states which knew their own former slaves better than anyone, and knew the Negroes were not yet ready for the responsibilities of citizenship. As Johnson had predicted, after passage of the bill, so many of the Negroes had indeed been robbed of goods and property by white charlatans and/or thrown into jails for breaking commercial laws they did not understand that, when the Negroes did come to full awareness of the massive duplicity perpetrated by these scoundrels, a racial hatred and mistrust of all whites became a nationwide phenomenon that has never been erased to this day.

The Final Axe Falls

After the bill was passed over Johnson's veto, and there was no general hue and cry from the public, Congress then

1 proceeded with the next step -- the 14th Amendment. In order to
2 understand the ramifications of this heinous act of Congress, it
3 must be analyzed section-by-section:

ARTICLE XIV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

[emphasis added]

18 In the very first line, the amendment states that all
19 persons born (all babies from this point on) or naturalized (the
20 newly freed slaves who were then just inhabitants of America)
21 are now citizens of the United States (the Federal Government)
22 and of the State (the State Government) where they lived. From
23 the Declaration of Independence on, all people in America who
24 lived here were Americans, residing in a particular geographical
25 state, and free to move from state to state, or even to another
26 country. The Federal Government, according to the Constitution,
27 is a corporate fiction that does the bidding of the body of
28 collective states called Congress. At this time, the state
29 governments had similar limited jurisdiction over their
30 inhabitants, as did the federal government. The state
31 government's primary function was to act as a collective voice
32 of all its inhabitants to convey their wishes to Congress.
33 Congress controlled the federal government.

35 The rule of Common Law, which was the law of the land at
36 that time, was carried out exclusively by the County Sheriff --
37 the Common Law concept of *Posse Comitatus*. Neither the State
38 nor the Federal Government had any jurisdiction in the County,
39 where Home Rule was the law. Only by permission or invitation
40 by the Sheriff could either of the other two governments step
41 foot in his County. The Civil Rights Bill, in one bold act,
42 forced Federal Government jurisdiction into the sanctity of
43 State rule. But *Posse Comitatus* still reigned in each state,
44 and the conspirators found the way to usurp jurisdiction here
45 through the 14th Amendment.

Citizens, Subjects = Slaves

50 In order for any government to grab power and maintain it,
51 it must have "subjects" or "citizens". According to Black's Law
52 Dictionary (Sixth Edition), "Citizens are members of a political
53 community who, in their associated capacity, have established or
54 submitted themselves to the dominion of a government for the
55 promotion of their general welfare and the protection of their
56 individual as well as collective rights. (Herriot v. City of
57 Seattle, 81 Wash.2d. 48, 500 P.2d. 101, 109)"

1 So, by declaration of the 14th Amendment, all persons born
2 from that point forward, and all naturalized people, had just
3 become citizens (i.e. subjects) of the United States Government,
4 obviously without their knowledge (babies) or understanding (the
5 Negroes). The Federal Government had just reached past the
6 jurisdictional boundaries of the state and county lines and
7 claimed all its babies and all Negroes.

10 In Section 2, it then states that only males 21 years of
11 age who are citizens of the United States may be allowed to vote
12 in Federal and State elections. That means that only those men
13 who willingly claimed U.S. citizenship on voter's registration
14 cards (though they didn't realize the implications) were also
15 brought in as subjects of the Federal Government. (The Federal
16 Government's power and control are growing fast!) However, it
17 stipulated that those who had participated in rebellion (the
18 South) were excluded.

The Back Door

At this point, any intelligent person can figure out that the Conspirators who were using this Amendment to claim all Americans as its citizens -- by deception -- were obviously performing an illegal and unconstitutional act. The conspirators in Congress (and every Congressman knew what was being perpetrated, and either promoted it or simply pretended not to notice) established a "loophole" for themselves and to cover themselves in case people began to catch on. This loophole was 15 Statutes at Large, Chapter 249 (Section 1), enacted July 27, 1868, one day before the 14th Amendment was declared "ratified". You will not see this statute published anywhere except in very old books. The Conspirators do not want their "citizens" to know it exists, and it has never been repealed. The text follows:

CHAP. CCXLIX. -- *An Act concerning the Rights of American Citizens in foreign States*

40 Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and
41 inherent right of all people, indispensable to the
42 enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit
43 of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this
44 principle this government has freely received emigrants
45 from all nations, and invested them with the rights of
46 citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American
47 citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign
48 states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and
49 whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace
50 that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly
51 and finally disavowed: Therefore,

53 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of
54 Representatives of the United States of America in Congress
55 assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion,
56 order, or decision of any officers of this government which
57 denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of

1 expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the
 2 fundamental principles of this government.
 3

4 On the surface, this seems to guarantee that "foreigners"
 5 who live in the borders of America cannot be forced to claim
 6 citizenship. But, what this also says is that anyone who wishes
 7 to expatriate (i.e. renounce their U.S. citizenship) may do so,
 8 by inherent right, and no one can deny him this right.
 9

10 The Conspirators knew that, the "letter of the law" having
 11 been satisfied with this exemption from compelled performance
 12 (having U.S. citizenship thrust upon us), they could then hide
 13 the exemption from general view, start promoting the "benefits"
 14 of U.S. citizenship in the media (and later, in public schools)
 15 and begin setting up all of us for manipulation to obey millions
 16 of codes, statutes, and laws; exacting fines for breaking these
 17 laws; and extracting license fees and taxes upon penalty of
 18 seizure or jail.
 19

20 Free American Inhabitants are not subject to the Federal
 21 Government by virtue of their not claiming U.S. citizenship.
 22 Those of us who have renounced our U.S. citizenship and declared
 23 our status as American Inhabitants, using 15 Statutes at Large
 24 as the legal foundation for this Declaration of Status, are the
 25 only ones living in the United States of America. The rest of
 26 America (U.S. citizens -- about 99%) are living in a 4th
 27 dimension, i.e. in a fictitious corporation called the United
 28 States of America. As far as America is concerned (except that
 29 1%), there's nobody home!
 30

31 Slavery by Election 32

33 We can see that, in the 14th Amendment, those Southerners
 34 who had participated in the Civil War were excluded from this
 35 "benefit" (U.S. Citizenship) on purpose -- to punish them so
 36 severely with sanctions, punishing fines and terrorism from the
 37 newly formed Freeman's Bureau, that a few years later, the
 38 Southerners would be grateful for any consideration the Federal
 39 Government would extend to them. When the opportunity was ripe,
 40 such a consideration was enacted -- the 15th Amendment. It
 41 reads (in part):
 42

43 Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to
 44 vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States
 45 or by any State on account of race, color, or previous
 46 condition of servitude.
 47

48 By this gracious gesture, Congress extended full
 49 forgiveness to the South, and restored their right to vote (at
 50 that time, considered to be the most sacred right of an
 51 American). At the next national election after the enactment of
 52 this amendment, there was the largest turnout of voters this
 53 nation had ever seen. The South wanted desperately to be
 54 restored to the Union and heal their wounds. When they heard
 55 that, in order to vote, they had to swear allegiance to the
 56 United States of America and thus become a "citizen of the
 57 United States" (as required by the 14th Amendment), they did so

1 willingly and without a clue as to what they had just done to
2 themselves and to their posterity.

4 With the stroke of a pen, the 14th Amendment, and the
5 subsequent 15th Amendment, had just enslaved an entire nation
6 without a shot being fired.

The "Forgotten" Clause

11 Obviously, this treacherous act by Congress was enough to
12 have all of them hanged as traitors; but, there was one more
13 act of treachery that has been overlooked by most people.
14 Section 4 of the 14th Amendment reads:

17 The validity of the public debt of the United States,
18 authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of
19 pensions and bounties for services in suppressing
20 insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But
21 neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay
22 any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or
23 rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the
24 loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts,
25 obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

[emphasis added]

29 At that time, a hue and cry was raised concerning Lincoln's
30 promises to "forgive" the South's debts as part of
31 Reconstruction, with good reason. But mainly overlooked was the
32 first part of Section 4, which says that the debts incurred by
33 the U.S. government were not to be questioned, that the
34 enforcers whom the Government hired to quell insurrection
35 (today, the CIA, FBI, BATF, DEA, U.S. Marshals, etc.) would be
36 paid by the Government. And where was the Government's money to
37 come from? Answer: Its newly acquired subjects -- U.S.
38 citizens. The States had just signed into constitutional
39 amendment the permission for the Federal Government to hire
40 thugs and thieves to control us, to pay them with our own money,
41 and that no question could be brought to court about the
42 constitutionality of these actions. This is why any effort to
43 bring a suit against the Government about the Federal debt will
44 never be entertained by the Supreme Court!

A Dangerous Game

49 In Europe, Africa and other places in the world, a despot
50 simply took over a country by waging war. Here in America,
51 however, as long as Americans were armed and prepared for
52 hostile armed takeover, the Conspirators knew that a different
53 technique -- a grand deception by manipulation of the laws, the
54 courts, the schools, the media -- must be employed to obtain the
55 same results. They waged war on us long ago, but we've been too
56 naive to see it. There are many who are waking up now, but they
57 don't see the whole picture. They think that if they reverse a

1 certain portion of Government abuse, we can take our country
 2 back. Tax protestors (as IRS calls them) have perfectly correct
 3 reasons to point out that they are not required to file -- but
 4 they forget they are still U.S. citizens (i.e. subjects). Home
 5 schoolers fight bravely for their right to protect their
 6 children against Government control -- but they forget they are
 7 still U.S. citizens. Legal eagles have found many statutory
 8 "loopholes" to win a few battles in court -- but they forget
 9 they are still U.S. citizens.

10
 11 Playing the "patriot game" without fully understanding the
 12 constitutional hold the Federal, State and local governments
 13 have over them is playing a dangerous game. They may win a few
 14 skirmishes in their battles with Government (the Government
 15 allows these "wins" to encourage us to continue wasting our
 16 energies in useless effort), but they will never win the war,
 17 and will only bring the wrath of Government down upon the head
 18 of yet another one of its subjects.

19
 20 For now, at least, the Government is respecting the status
 21 of American Inhabitants. We (your publisher L. C. Lyon and
 22 writer George Sibley) have not had any legal hassles from any
 23 Government entity, because we are no longer U.S. citizens. We
 24 are the same as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin
 25 Franklin and all the other patriots were in their time -- free
 26 American Inhabitants. Any U.S. citizen can give up this
 27 enslaving status at any time, but it must be done properly.

28
 29 If everyone in America were to take back their rights as
 30 free Americans again, through the revocation process, the
 31 Government would have no more subjects, and no more power!

32

33

34

IT'S TIME TO TAKE OUR COUNTRY BACK!

35

36

37

38

39 [Minor grammatical and spelling edits were done to this essay by
 40 John E. Trumane. These edits were done without permission of
 41 the author, because Mr. Trumane did not have the author's
 42 mailing address at the time the edits were done.]

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PROOF OF SERVICE

2 I, Paul Andrew, Mitchell, *Sui Juris*, hereby certify, under
3 penalty of perjury, under the laws of the United States of
4 America, without the "United States," that I am at least 18
5 years of age, a Citizen of one of the United States of America,
6 and that I personally served the following document(s):

7 **VERIFIED STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF CHALLENGE
8 TO GRAND JURY SELECTION POLICY
9 AND ITS FEDERAL STATUTE:**

10 28 U.S.C. 1746(1), 1861, 1865; Rule 201(d),
11 Federal Rules of Evidence; Full Faith and Credit Clause
12 by placing one true and correct copy of said document(s) in
13 first class United States Mail, with postage prepaid and
14 properly addressed to the following:

15
16 **Office of the United States Attorney
Federal Building
Wheeling
WEST VIRGINIA**

17
18
19
20 **Clerk of Court
United States District Court
Wheeling
WEST VIRGINIA**

21
22
23
24
25 **Attorney General
Department of Justice
10th and Constitution, N.W.
Washington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

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34
35
36 **Solicitor General
Department of Justice
10th and Constitution, N.W.
Washington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

37 Executed on: November 29, 1996

38

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43



44 Paul Andrew, Mitchell, *Sui Juris*
45 Citizen of Arizona state, federal witness,
46 Counselor at Law, and Counsel of Record in Fact
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